[No STAMPED PAPER to be had.]

[JANUARY, MDCCLXVI.] [NUMB. 5.]

THE SOUTH-CAROLINA AND COUNTRY GAZETTE; JOURNAL.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1766.

From the BOSTON EVENING-POST.

TO THE PRINTER.

FOR a long time paſt there has been a talk of the importers of goods from Great-Britain ſtopping their hands; as this gave me great pleaſure, you may be aſſured I was highly gratified, when I found the worthy merchants and traders of New-York had actually agreed upon, and paſſed ſeveral reſolves for that purpoſe; in this, let us of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, follow their good example, as they have ours in affairs of more importance; and let all the merchants on the continent chearfully join in the ſame thing, and thereby ſhow thoſe in Great-Britain, that we can live as well without them as they can without us, and that unleſs this abominable ſtamp act is for ever repealed, all other grievances redreſſed, and our trade freed from thoſe unjuſt, unaccountable clogs which have of late embarraſſed it, that we will not apply for their manufactures, but live within ourſelves.

Had we taken this method at firſt, long before this we ſhould have been delivered from theſe oppreſſions, for we have enough in Great-Britain to plead our cauſe, and though they are not of that auguſt body the parliament, they are of that reſpectable body the people; they will appear in our behalf (or rather their own) for if the triffling offence of wearing a piece of French ſilk can raiſe ſo large a body as one hundred thouſand Spitalfield weavers, that would attack the very parliament, what will be the conſequence, when a very great part of the manufacturers of Great-Britain have nothing to do? Will they not, when they are indulged with leiſure, enquire of that AMERICAN GUMP, whether this curſed act (which would go well nigh to ruin the kingdom, if executed) is one of his methods to raiſe from America five hundred thouſand pounds ſterling per annum, a propoſal he was *fool* enough to make in parliament, and was the means of introducing his *poor influence* to bring into being this *monſter*, which will for ever bring upon him the curſe of every honeſt man, as his wild propoſal did the laughter of every man of ſenſe. But though it is thus in our power at any time to repeal this act, by ſtopping importations, yet I am rejoiced it was not embraced as the firſt ſtep; if it had been, we ſhould have been deprived of the opportunity of manifeſting the ſpirit we have on this occaſion; a ſpirit that I feared was departed from America, but to my unſpeakable joy it ſtill lives, and, I pray God, may not depart till the univerſal diſſolution of all things. ---- I know that ſome baſe men would have us accept this act, as a preliminary towards its repeal; but I have the very great pleaſure of very widely differing from thoſe wretches; for do they know that accepting it but for a *moment*, would be ſuffering an entering wedge that all America would never be able to recover! therefore ſtand firm, my friends, and by no means, on no terms, and for no conſiderations, uſe the leaſt ſcrap of the vile paper, but ſhun it more than the plague; that diſeaſe coming from a merciful God, might ſlay its thouſands, but this, hatched up by a mercileſs devil, would deſtroy its ten thouſands. We have however great reaſon to bleſs the day that this amazing act, with all its horrors, paſſed (while we curſe the authors of it, who deſigned our ruin) for by it they have at once awakened a whole continent, till then, going on in luxury, and ſinking into a forgetfulneſs of their liberty, and perhaps a few years more would have buried it in oblivion; but now we are roufed to a ſenſe of our danger, and the rattling of chains has put us on our guard, and forced us to prove ourſelves the worthy deſcendants of our glorious anceſtors, who left their native country and conquered every hardſhip in this our land, in purſuit of that liberty which we are now defending: We have alſo retrenched many extravagances, and, to the eternal honour of this province, there is an annual ſaving of an amazing ſum in that ſingle article of mourning, an extravagance this, that I truſt will never be returned; and I hope it will be a ſtanding memento to the manufacturers of thoſe articles, as well as to all the manufacturers in the kingdom, that an attempt to tax America is, in other words, to tax themſelves double. I ſay attempt, becauſe, I dare ſay, it never will take place, and with juſtice it never can; nor is it amiſs to remind them, that the promoters to this act are friends to neither king nor country: And they may be aſſured there is a full ſufficiency of Engliſh goods now on the continent for at leaſt ſeven years conſumption, and it would be for our advantage (the ſtamp act aſide) if none were imported for half that time; then we might collect and pay our debts, which are already ſo heavy that we groan under them, and without any freſh grievances can hardly rub along; this is a truth, whatever may be ſaid by thoſe HIRED GARRATEERS on the other ſide the water, whoſe infamous performances paſs unanſwered; but let them and their employers know, that "*vox populi* is *vox Dei*," and that in times of reformation the wicked man in power ſhall tremble; nor would it be amiſs to aſk that tool of a Jack Boot G--rw--le, what method he will now take to diſarm the continent of America, and cram his deviliſh ſchemes down their throats? Nor do I think at this day of liberty, in this part of the world, it would be out of ſeaſon, ſtrictly to ſcrutinize into the nature and tendency of the late oppreſſive cuſtom of granting writs of aſſiſtance. I wiſh ſome able pen would ſet that caſe in a true light.

Upon the whole, I hope and truſt that GREAT GOOD will come out of deſigned GREAT EVIL; that the unity now ſubſiſting between the colonies may ever be firm and unſhaken; and we all be ready, on the firſt appearance of tyranny or oppreſſion, to riſe as a man, and cruſh it in embrio.

BOSTON, December 2.

AS at this juncture every ſpeculation written on the other ſide the water reſpecting America, tends, in ſome meaſure, to gratify the ardent expectation of the coloniſts, we preſume the following extracts from a late Engliſh print, will not be unacceptable to our readers, both as they contain ſentiments which have been broached here, and convince us we are not without friends even in that part of the world, and as we may thereby form ſome judgment of the additional colouring that will be given them, when they come to know all! The author, after having made ſome remarks on a court pamphlet, wrote in vindication of the late miniſtry, which are foreign to the affairs of America, proceeds thus: -----

"Was it not theſe very men who moſt judiciouſly found "out the method to ruin the trade of North-America, by "which the people there are not only beggared, but an end "put to any demand for manufactures from Britain, as they "can have no money to pay for them?---This honeſt Mr. "G. G----le, was not content to hinder Spaniſh guarda coſtas "from being diſturbed in ruining our trade, but he ſent "ſhips of war to prevent our ſettlements from getting a ſhil-"ling of Spaniſh money, in exchange for our manufactures, "even though brought in Spaniſh bottoms. This, indeed, "was ſo high a ſtroke of either want of common ſenſe, or "common honeſty, that I cannot imagine how it ever could "enter into the head of any Britiſh miniſter, and therefore "I believe it was a meaſure that came from Verſailles, and "was planned by the ſame French miniſters who planned "the terms of peace, in order to ruin us effectually, and "throw the trade, by which Spaniſh money was to be had, "into the hands of France and Holland.----The trade of "North-America took off, before this diabolical contrivance, "about two millions of our manufactures yearly, and as "every 15 years the inhabitants double, in ſixty or ſeventy "years the demand muſt have increaſed in proportion; and "as by our poſſeſſions there, we can be furniſhed with al-"moſt every thing we can want, France knows that if we "keep well with them, we muſt ſoon be the moſt powerful "nation in Europe, and therefore are contriving every me-"thod to make us quarrel with them; and I look on all the "ſchemes, contrived by the late miniſtry to oppreſs our ſet-"tlements in that part of the world, to take their riſe from "their friends at Verſailles.

"Was it not theſe very now pretended patriots, who, by "their own authority, without conſent of parliament, or-"dered the commiſſioners of cuſtoms to order their collector "to exact four and an half per cent. on the produce of our "new acquiſitions in America, after they were declared part "of the Britiſh dominions?----By the calculations made by "Joſhua Gee, and others ſince made, it appears that we are "out of pocket yearly ſeven or eight hundred thouſand "pounds for timber, hemp, flax, tar, and other naval ſtores, "from the Baltick and Norway, all which we can have from "our own ſettlements. We are at double that ſum in ex-"pence for French wine and brandy, every farthing of which "is ſpent to ruin us, and to deſtroy the liberties of Europe: "theſe we can have from our own ſettlements, by improving "them properly: In ſhort, we can have every thing we "want, if we encourage them; and as the French know that "a good correſpondence between them and us would make "us the greateſt nation in Europe, they and the devil toge-"ther put it in the late miniſters heads to have no regard to "their power to break that natural affection for their mo-"ther country-----."

Liberty, Property, and no Stamps.

AN ADDRESS TO THE INHABITANTS OF NEW-YORK.

My dear Friends, Fellow-Citizens and Countrymen,

THE infinitely good, powerful, and wiſe Creator and Governor of us and all things, has promiſed, that he will never ſuffer us to be laid under trials and difficulties above what he will enable us to bear, if we are not wanting to ourſelves: He has been graciouſly pleaſed to place us in a high rank of Being among the works of his creation: He has endowed us with the powers of reaſon and underſtanding,---and though we owe all to him, does not, even for himſelf, require any ſervice from us but what is conſiſtent with perfect freedom: He has, in our natures, given us a right to freedom, and the undiſturbed poſſeſſion of whatever we acquire without violence or injury to others, who have the ſame right as ourſelves. Theſe ſacred rights we receive from God in our nature, and for their preſervation we are accountable both to Him, and to poſterity, to whom it is our indiſpenſable duty to hand them down inviolate, as we received them from our anceſtors.

The laws and conſtitution of the government of England, our native country, are founded upon theſe laws of God and nature, and on that account receive all their value.---On that account the people, by common conſent, exalt men, naturally their equals, to be magiſtrates and rulers over them, and endow them with riches and honour; and with power to enforce the laws for the public good,---to protect individuals in the enjoyment of their rights, and to reſtrain or puniſh oppreſſors.

The experience of ages has ſhewn this excellent conſtitution of the Engliſh government, to be the beſt that ever obtained in the world, for preſerving the natural rights and promoting the happineſs of mankind. No wonder then, that this conſtitution ſhould be ſo dear to every Engliſhman,---to all that are acquainted with its value. Who, that deſerves the name of an Engliſhman, would ſee an open attempt made to deſtroy, and for ever root it out from America, without exerting all his power, and hazarding his life and fortune for its preſervation? And if we do thus exert ourſelves, as it is our indiſpenſable duty to do, we have the greateſt reaſon to depend upon Divine Providence for aſſiſtance, to crown our endeavours with ſucceſs, and to turn the wicked deſigns of thoſe enemies to the happineſs of America, of Great-Britain, and of mankind, to their own deſtruction.

That the ſtamp act is calculated to bereave us of the moſt valuable rights we derive from nature, and the Engliſh conſtitution, and will, if it takes place, ſtrip us of freedom and property, and reduce us to a ſtate of abſolute ſlavery; has been, by a great number of able writers, moſt fully and clearly demonſtrated.---It is to levy taxes upon us, and take away our effects with a high hand, without our own conſent, given either perſonally, or by repreſentatives of our own chooſing: It entirely deprives us of trials by juries, on any demand that may be made, under a pretence of its being for ſtamp duties; and beſides, being in many other particulars oppreſſive, and contrary to the firſt principles of Engliſh government, it will, if it takes place, entirely overthrow the Engliſh conſtitution, and leave us at mercy----To have our whole property taken from us, to be reſtrained in all our manufactures, employments and actions, to be ſold for ſlaves, or even put to death, at the arbitrary will of our brethren, in a far diſtant land, unaffected by any burdens laid upon us, over whom we have no power nor influence, nor can we have an opportunity of remonſtrance, or means of prevention.

Such is the abominable ſtamp act, which is now attempted to be forced upon us by all the efforts and deep-laid contrivances of wicked power and cunning.

The united voice of all his majeſty's dominions in America, declared in their diſregarded petitions and remonſtrances to England, in their general and public aſſemblies, and in all private converſations,---all declare this---act to be oppreſſive, tyrannical, illegal, and deſtructive to the Engliſh conſtitution in America, and to our moſt valuable rights. And after this, can any perſon among us heſitate one moment whether he ſhall oppoſe it with all his might, or not? Can any man, who is loyal to his king, excuſe himſelf for not oppoſing an act calculated to deſtroy thoſe laws by which he holds his crown,---to alienate the affections of his faithful people from him, to embitter his reign with inquietude and trouble, to ſpread tumults, ruin and deſolation over his widely extended, and late flouriſhing dominions, to diſhonour his name, which ſhould be the joy of the whole earth, and handed down with bleſſings to poſterity?

But what can he, or any man of ſenſe, ſpirit and honeſty, think of us, if, after we are ſo fully convinced of the illegality and deviliſh nature of the ſtamp act, we yet ſubmit to it! What muſt even the ---------- who contrived the act, think of us? ---Muſt they not think us all a herd of mean, deſpicable wretches (negroes and mulattoes, as ſome of their writers call us) who have not ſpirit to maintain our rights, when we know them ever ſo clearly, nor honeſt firmneſs enough to do our duty to our king, country or poſterity?

Who would hereafter have the leaſt confidence in ſuch a daſtardly ſet of men? Could the king think we would be true to him? Can he engage our fidelity by ſtronger ties than thoſe that bind us to ſupport the rights and liberties of ourſelves, our country and poſterity? no! whoever violates theſe higheſt obligations, can never ſafely be truſted under any other, nor deſerve any confidence among men.

What!---Are we afraid to defend thoſe laws and rights which have been, for ſo many ages, the glory of Engliſhmen, and the means of raiſing us to be a great, powerful and happy people?---Are we afraid of defending them againſt the machinations of a few ------- in power, who are aiming to deſtroy the glorious fabrick of the Engliſh government, and make us a nation of ſlaves, by an abuſe of that very power, entruſted to their hands for the protection of our common rights?

No, my dear countrymen, of all denominations, let us oppoſe them with all our might, even though death ſhould be the conſequence,---we ſhould die gloriouſly in our duty in the beſt of cauſes. But there is no danger, except in the cowardice or treachery of ſome among ourſelves; our enemies have no power, but what we give them by obedience to their unjuſt commands. If we unanimouſly refuſe obedience, or to be acceſſary to our own ruin, we never can be forced to it. Let thoſe men therefore, who refuſe their helping hand, or their concurrence or countenance to our determined oppoſition, be conſidered as cowards and traitors to liberty.

We have nothing now to truſt to but God, and our own reſolute and faithful diſcharge of our duty in this moſt important and alarming criſis. Our buſineſs of all kinds is ſtopped, our veſſels, ready for ſea, blocked up in our harbours, as if beſieged by an enemy, great numbers of our poor people and ſeamen without employment, and without ſupport,---many families which uſed to live in comfortable plenty, daily falling to decay for want of buſineſs; and our diſtreſs muſt continually increaſe till we break theſe ſhackles that are thus forced upon us, both by our enemies, and by our own neceſſities. We may now eaſily break them, but if we ſtay till they are rivetted, and our hands are bound, it will no longer be in our power.

FREEMAN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *August* 19.

YESTERDAY the Janiſſary Aga was depoſed, and his place given to Kouli Kyayaſſi, lieutenant general of the body of Janiſſaries.

Hamburgh, Sept. 17. According to a letter from Vienna, the preſent reigning emperor, being deprived of the revenues of Tuſcany, by the ceſſion made of that grand duchy to the archduke Leopold, the empreſs Queen Dowager, in order to enable that monarch to defray the expences which the exerciſe of the imperial dignity requires, hath engaged to give him the enjoyment of part of her own poſſeſſions. Theſe letters add, that the treaſures left by the late emperor in gold, ſilver, jewels, and other valuables, is very conſiderable.

Conſtantinople, Auguſt 16. We continue to be afflicted with the plague; and if we may credit public report, the Reis Effendi, and one of the principal officers of the chancery, were attacked with it.

Warſaw, Sept. 14. A courier arrived on the 10th from Inſpruck, who brought the agreeable news, that the courts of Vienna, Verſailles, Naples and Dreſden, are on the point of acknowledging his majeſty in quality of king of Poland.

Peterſburgh, Sept. 6. It is aſſured that the treaty lately concluded between our court and that of Great-Britain regards only the commerce of the two powers, without one article relative to their political ſyſtem.

Naples, Sept. 12. According to letters from Malta, the Sicilian officer and his lady, together with three other paſſengers, which a Corſair had taken on board a French ſhip, going from Palermo to Meſſina, have been ſet at liberty, at the requeſt of the French conſul at Tunis, whither they were conducted. It is added, that the commandant of the Corſair hath been arreſted, and will be ſeverely puniſhed.

Florence, Sept. 24. We hear from Leghorn, that Com. Harriſon has obtained from the Dey of Algiers 3000 ſequins, and a veſſel, which he is to make choice of himſelf, by way of indemnity for the Genoeſe ſhip which was taken when under Engliſh colours by an Algerine corſair, and burnt, after the cargo had been taken out.

Dantzick, Sept. 21. The motive for the continuation of the Ruſſian troops in the neighbourhood of this city ſtill remains an impenetrable myſtery. The General Prince Dolgorucki, their commandant, who comes here from time to time, hath been here again ever ſince the 16th of this month.

LONDON, *Sept.* 21.

They write from Copenhagen, that the late capture of the Daniſh ſhip in the Streights of Gibraltar, by a French frigate, under pretence that ſhe was going to ſupply the Barbary pirates with warlike ſtores, is likely to occaſion great coolneſs between the two courts. The Danes alledge on their part, that as ſhe was not ſeized on the coaſts, and the port of Sallee, to which ſhe was bound, was not blocked up, the French had no manner of right to make prize of her.

A correſpondent informs us, that the carriage of a perſonage, appointed lately to an important poſt, was ſeen ſtanding together with that of the Favourite for two hours, at a particular houſe in Pall-mall, whilſt the owners of them were in deep conſultation (as ſuppoſed) within doors; from whence our correſpondent would have it inferred, that the preſent M------y are not ſo independent as ſome people may imagine.

October 1. The King of Portugal has iſſued letters patent, annulling the Pope's brief on the month of January laſt in favour of the Jeſuits.

It is ſaid a very conſiderable ſaving is propoſed to be made by new modelling the navy, victualling, and tranſport bills, and ordnance debentures, and allowing prompt payment for certain government contracts, which heretofore uſed to carry an intereſt of three and four per cent. per annum.

October 18. John Amherſt, Eſq; rear-admiral of the blue, it is ſaid, will ſoon relieve Lord Colville on the North-American ſtation.

Yeſterday morning ſeveral Weſt-India and plantation agents attended at the Cockpit, Whitehall, where a board of treaſury was held on affairs of importance.

With all that has been, or can be written to influence the public mind, it continues ſteady in theſe points; a high reſpect and affection for their Sovereign; a fixed averſion to the Favourite; a ſtrong contempt for the late miniſtry; a ſuſpended judgment concerning the preſent; a perfect confidence in Mr. Pitt and his friends; a full conviction of the fatal tendencies of a ſyſtem of ruling by corruption; and an eager impatience to ſee ſpirit and genius operating, in wiſe and extenſive meaſures, for national glory, proſperity, felicity and ſecurity.

Private letters from Madrid adviſe, that the affair of the Manilla ranſom continues to be vigorouſly purſued by his Excellency Lord Rochfort; but that the Catholick miniſtry did not appear, as yet, much diſpoſed to liſten to the repeated inſtances of the Britiſh ambaſſador in this particular.

October 21. It is confidently whiſpered, that his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York will, immediately after the meeting of parliament, be appointed Lord High Admiral of England----The laſt Lord High Admiral was Prince George of Denmark.

The new miniſtry, it is ſaid, have a very excellent plan on foot, to better people ſome of our new colonies with Palatines, and other German emigrants; for which purpoſe, ſome perſons have already been ſent over to Germany, to engage any number, who are inclined to try their fortunes in the American world.

We are informed that his Serene Highneſs, the Prince of Brunſwick, will ſoon pay a viſit to the Temple of Liberty at Stow.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed further to prorogue the parliament to the 17th of December next, at which time they are certainly to ſit for the diſpatch of divers weighty and important affairs.

It is ſaid the Right Hon. Charles Townſend, paymaſter of the forces, and Mr. Secretary Conway, will exchange places in a very ſhort time.

Friday afternoon diſpatches were ſent off to Portſmouth, to be forwarded immediately to New-York.

It is reported that ſome conſiderable removes in North-America, intended ſoon to take place, has been the reſult of the late important councils held at Whitehall and St. James's.

Yeſterday the Hon. Major Rogers ſet out from his houſe in Spring-Gardens, for his government in America.

October 22. Apartments, it is ſaid, will be fitted up in Somerſet-Houſe, for the reception of the Prince Doria Pamphilius (of Rome) who is ſoon looked for from Paris, on a viſit to his royal highneſs the Duke of York.

We are informed, that the ſcheme ſaid to be under conſideration of the miniſtry for peopling our new colonies, regards the ſettling a large tract of land on the Weſtern Shore of the river Miſſiſippi, from its entrance in the Gulph of Mexico to fort Pitt, which will prevent the Spaniards or French from influencing the Indian nations againſt the Britiſh intereſt in that part of the world.

Laſt Friday a captain refuſed to take on board his ſhip two cart loads of ſtamped papers for America, declaring he could not land them when he arrived without great danger of having his ſhip burnt.

Lord Clive was very near being loſt on his going aſhore at the Cape of Good Hope, in his paſſage to Bengal, the boat being drove out to ſea by ſtreſs of weather, and his Lordſhip was forced himſelf to aſſiſt in rowing; but they at length, with great difficulty, made one of the little iſlands that are off the above ſettlement.

October 24. This day both houſes of parliament met purſuant to their laſt prorogation, and were by commiſſion from his majeſty further prorogued to the 17th of December next, when they are to ſit for the diſpatch of buſineſs. It is rumoured, that after granting the ſupplies for the enſuing year, writs will be iſſued out for a general election.

His Grace the Duke of Richmond's journey to Paris, is now, as ſome report, protracted, till after the meeting of an auguſt aſſembly.

It is ſaid the delay of his Grace the Duke of Richmond's journey to Paris is owing to the French miniſtry having declined giving a categorical anſwer to a plain queſtion lately put by our court.

It is rumoured, that a noble lord will ſoon quit precedency at the admiralty board, being intended to occupy another department in the ſtate.

We are aſſured, by perſons of undoubted authority, that Weſt-India and American orders for goods, about this time of year, have not been ſo ſmall as at preſent in the memory of man.

It has been remarked, that we are now acting the ſame part againſt ourſelves, as we declared war againſt the Spaniards for in the year 1739.

This week a quantity of ſilk cacoons, the produce of the new French ſettlement at Long-Canes, has been imported from South-Carolina.

This week Canada bills have again fallen in price, attributed to ſome recent account of procraſtination in the French court.

It is reported, that aſſoon as the parliament meets, ſome conſiderable alterations will be made in the American ſtamp-duty.

Dublin-Caſtle, October 18. His Excellency the Earl of Hertford, Lord-Lieutenant of this kingdom, arrived here this morning.

St. James's, October 23. This day his Grace Charles Duke of Richmond, Lenox and Aubigny, was, by his majeſty's command, ſworn of his majeſty's moſt honourable privy-council, and took his place at the board accordingly.

Yeſterday the Earl of Scarborough kiſſed his majeſty's hand on being appointed deputy earl marſhal of England, in the room of the Earl of Suffolk.

London, October 26. We hear the grant of a conſiderable tract of land in Weſt-Florida, is now making out for the right honourable Lord Adam Gordon, who propoſes to cultivate it at his own expence.

October 29. Yeſterday morning his Grace the Duke of Richmond ſet out from his houſe at Privy-Garden, Whitehall, for France; it is ſaid his Grace will viſit Dunkirk in his way, in order to ſee that the fortifications at that place are entirely demoliſhed, before he goes to Paris.

We are informed that beating orders were iſſued out laſt week, which occaſions many ſpeculations in this profound time of peace.

The large contracts made by the officers belonging to the navy-office, in time of peace, is talked of in many different ways at the weſt end of the town.

We hear the purſers of ſome capital ſhips of war have laſt week indented at the victualing-office for ſix months proviſion and ſtores; from whence it is conjectured, ſome expedition of length is upon the carpet.

His majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint the Hon. Colonel Worge to be governor of Senegal, alſo of all the forts and ſettlements from Porte Sallee to Cape Rouge.

Yeſterday an expreſs arrived from Hanover with adviſe, that the Counteſs of Yarmouth died there the 19th inſtant, in the 56th year of her age.

It is ſaid the Tripoline ambaſſador has preſented to his majeſty ſome very curious manuſcripts, and of great antiquity; ſome of which are ſuppoſed to have been written in the time of the firſt punic war.

October 31. The proprietors of Canada bills, we hear, have again had freſh aſſurances, that the moſt vigorous meaſures ſhall be purſued on the Duke of Richmond's arrival at Paris, for obtaining ample ſatisfaction from the French court on this head.

Yeſterday there was a grand board of trade, and alſo a board of treaſury.

It is now ſaid, that only 500,000 l. of the navy 4 per cent. will be paid off.

There is a talk, that a propoſal will be made to the different governments in America, to take the ſums intended to be levied by the ſtamp duty in the produce of the country, as it is ſaid to be impoſſible for them to pay them in money.

Advice has been received at Liſbon from Fernambuca, that the Jeſuits of Paraguay had actually opened ſome very rich diamond mines in their country, which it was apprehended would ſoon overſtock the European markets, and of courſe prejudice the king of Portugal's revenues from the diamond mines of Brazil.

The plague ſtill rages at Conſtantinople. The Sweliſh envoy has quitted his houſe, one of his domeſtick's being ſeized with that diſtemper.

Notwithſtanding it has been confidently mentioned that Lord Hertford was the firſt Iriſh nobleman, who, ſince the Duke of Ormand's time, was vicegerent of our ſiſter nation, yet we beg leave to remind the publick, that the Duke of Shrewſbury, for one, was appointed lord-lieutenant, who was earl both of Waterford and Wexford, in that kingdom; but whether he was born there, as the Duke of Ormond and the preſent chief governor were, is a circumſtance which we cannot take upon us to determine. --- From his Excellency the Earl of Hertford's being lord-lieutenant of Ireland, the vulgar error is entirely refuted, that no native Iriſhman was ever to be chief governor of that kingdom.

November 1. Laſt night, between ſeven and eight o'clock, died ſuddenly, at his houſe in Upper Groſvenor-ſtreet, his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, to the great grief of their Majeſties, and all the Royal Family.

His Royal Highneſs was in the 45th year of his age, being born April, 15, 1721, whoſe death is inexpreſſibly regretted by every friend of the preſent happy eſtabliſhment.

About nine o'clock Lord Albemarle waited on his Majeſty, at the Queen's palace with the melancholy news, which very much ſtruck his Majeſty, who had but a few hours before ſeen his Royal Highneſs in good health.

The univerſal regard for his Royal Highneſs will cauſe ſo general a mourning, that we hear this morning one maſter taylor at the weſt end of the town engaged forty-five journeymen, at three half crowns per day, for ten weeks certain.

Nov. 2. The circumſtances at and previous to the death of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland are variouſly related, but the moſt authentick account is, that on Thurſday at noon his Royal Highneſs was at Court, after which he dined with Lord Albemarle in Arlington-ſtreet, and drank tea with the Princeſs of Brunſwick at St. James's. He then went to his own houſe in Upper Groſvenor-ſtreet, in order to be preſent at a council which had been appointed to be held there that evening. As ſoon as he came in he ordered coffee, and when it came in he complained of a pain in his ſhoulder, and had a very cold and remarkable ſhivering fit. He ſaid he felt himſelf much worſe than ever he was before, and deſired to be laid on the couch, which was accordingly done; and Sir Charles Wintringham, the King's phyſician, was ſent for, who when he was come, it is ſaid, adviſed bleeding. Here the reports are a little puzzling, for one ſays that his Royal Highneſs was let blood, and another ſays the contrary. It is however certain that the ſhivering fit returned, and that about twenty minutes after his Royal Highneſs departed this life, without making the leaſt ſign or emotion. This was paſt ſeven o'clock. It is added, that the Duke of Newcaſtle and the Earl of Northington were come to his Royal Highneſs's, in order to aſſiſt at the intended council.

His late Royal Highneſs died exactly five years and ſix days after his Royal Father King George II. and in the ſame month; he died in the 45th year of his age, and put a final end to the unnatural rebellion begun in 1745.

Yeſterday evening the body of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland was opened by Cæſar Hawkins, Eſq; ſerjeant-ſurgeon to his Majeſty, Mr. Middleton, &c. in order to be embalmed.

The diſorder which ended the life of one of the beſt princes was that called the *ſomnolency*.

We hear his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland's funeral is to be the grandeſt ever ſeen in London. The proceſſion is to go from his houſe in Groſvenor-ſtreet to Weſtminſter-Abbey, with all the military, much in the ſame manner as the victorious Duke of Marlborough.

Laſt night a privy council was held at the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Conway's, on affairs of importance; and this day there was another grand council at the Cockpitt, Whitehall.

There are at this time three blue ribands vacant, viz. the Duke of Cumberland's, the Duke of Devonſhire's, and the Duke of Dorſet's. Alſo three red ribands, the Duke of Cumberland's, the Duke of Bolton's, and Sir Charles Howard's.

We hear that three vacant blue garters will be given to their Royal Highneſſes the Prince of Wales, and Prince Henry, and his Serene Highneſs the Prince of Brunſwick.

A ſilver mine, it is ſaid, has been diſcovered in North-America, which is like to prove of the laſt advantage to this kingdom.

It is reported his Royal Highneſs Prince Frederick is ſo dangerouſly ill that his life is deſpaired of.

Letters from Hanover ſay, that the Right Hon. the Counteſs of Yarmouth died worth half a million ſterling, the greateſt part of which had been ſecured in the principal banks of Europe.

From the London Gazette.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, Nov. 2. Orders for the court's going into mourning, on Sunday the 10th inſt. for his late royal highneſs the duke of Cumberland, viz. the ladies to wear black ſilk or velvet, fringed or plain linen, black or white fans, and white gloves. The men to wear black full trimmed, fringed or plain linen, black ſwords and buckles.

The Earl Marſhal's orders for a general mourning for his late Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland.

In purſuance of his majeſty's commands, theſe are to give public notice, that it is expected that, upon the preſent occaſion of the death of his late royal highneſs the duke of Cumberland, all perſons do put themſelves into decent mourning, the ſaid mourning to begin on Sunday next the 10th inſt.

Nov. 4. SCARBOROUGH, M.

Whitehall, Nov. 5. The king has been pleaſed to nominate, conſtitute, and appoint, the right hon. John earl of Bredalbane to be keeper of his majeſty's privy ſeal of Scotland, in the room of the right hon. Frederick Campbell.

To grant unto the right hon. John lord Monſon the offices of warden, chief juſtice, and juſtice in Aire, of all his majeſty's foreſts, chaces, parks, and warrens, on this ſide Trent, in the room of the right hon. the earl of Bredalbane.

To grant unto ſir Edward Hawke, knight of the Bath, the offices of vice-admiral of Great-Britain and lieutenant of the admiralty thereof, and alſo of lieutenant of the navies and ſeas of his majeſty's kingdom of Great-Britain, in the room of Henry Oſborn, Eſq;

To grant unto ſir Charles Knowles, bart. the offices or places of rear-admiral of Great-Britain and of the admiralty thereof, and of rear-admiral of the navies and ſeas of the kingdom of Great-Britain, in the room of ſir Edward Hawke, knight of the Bath.

London, Nov. 5. *On the 28th ult. the commiſſioners of the longitude granted Mr. Harriſon a certificate, to be delivered to the commiſſioners of the navy, deſiring a bill may be made out upon the treaſurer of his majeſty's navy for the ſum of 7500l. to be paid to the ſaid John Harriſon, which, with the ſum 2500l. already advanced and paid to him, (which is to be deducted) will be a moiety of the greateſt reward provided by the act of the 12th of queen Anne for the diſcovery of the longitude. The commiſſioners of the longitude at the ſame time deſired the commiſſioners of the navy to make out two bills, of 50l. each, to be paid to Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Ludham, to defray the expences in coming to London, and ſtaying to attend Mr. Harriſon to receive his diſcovery. And they likewiſe deſire that the ſum of 25l. each may be paid to Meſſ. Bird, Mudge, Mathews, and Kendal, to compenſate for their loſs of time while attending Mr. Harriſon for the above purpoſe. And, leſtly, they deſire that the ſum of 100l. be paid to Mr. Witchell, to enable him to compute, correct, and print 1000 copies of general tables invented by him for finding the effects of parallax and refraction.*

On Sunday night laſt the corpſe of his royal highneſs the duke of Cumberland was ſoldered up, after being embalmed, and dreſſed (as we hear) in the following manner: the body, in a fine full-trimmed ſhirt, and white ſattin quilted night-gown and night-cap, lay in a very fine Holland ſheet, with a white

ſattin quilted pillow. The coffin was lined with white quilted ſattin.

We are credibly informed that his late royal highneſs the duke of Cumberland made a will previous to his laſt German expedition; and, when his highneſs was under ſome chirurgical operations laſt year at Newmarket, on account of the breaking out of the old wound which he received at the battle of Dettingen, a long codicil was annexed, in which it is ſaid proviſion was made for all his royal highneſs's domeſtics.

When the melancholy news of the duke of Cumberland's death reached Windſor town, it was received with the utmoſt concern by all ranks of people, and eſpecialy by the labourers on his royal highneſs's works, who cried out they had loſt their greateſt benefactor. It is ſaid that, when a certain œconomical nobleman lately obſerved to the duke that he could very well do without ſuch a number of workmen, who coſt him a prodigious ſum, his royal highneſs replied, but can theſe poor people do without me!---an anſwer worthy the benevolent heart that gave utterance to it.

It is ſaid that the late appearance of a dropſical diſorder in his royal highneſs prince Frederick William has unexpectedly produced ſome very favorable ſymptoms, and that there are now great hopes that his highneſs's health will be perfectly re-eſtabliſhed.

Nov. 8. *The laſt inſtance of a demiſe in the royal family, in the ſame degree of kindred to the crown as his late royal highneſs the duke of Cumberland, was the biſhop of Oſnabrug, uncle to king George the II. which was taken as a precedent for a court mourning only on the preſent occaſion. But no ſooner were proper repreſentations made to his majeſty, that the deſire of his ſubjects was to expreſs their common regard to his royal highneſs's memory by a like token, and that great numbers in trade had already deeply intereſted themſelves on the occaſion, than orders were graciouſly iſſued out for a* general *mourning:---a mark of condeſcenſion and goodneſs that will undoubtedly be remembered to his majeſty's laſting honour.*

We are well aſſured, that the gentlemen who opened the body of his late royal highneſs the duke of Cumberland found in the right ventricle of the brain a coagulation of extravaſated blood, about the bigneſs of a pigeon's egg. All the noble parts were ſound and good, except an oſſification of the membrane that divides the lobes of the head.---His royal highneſs had been afflicted with an hydrocele in the ſcrotum, from which a quart of water had been taken.

It is ſaid that his late royal highneſs the duke of Cumberland had formed a plan, a little before his death, for building and endowing a military hoſpital, near Windſor, for the reception and maintenance of fifty ſuperannuated ſoldiers, who had ſerved under him in his campaigns in Germany and at the battle of Culloden.

LONDON, November 9.

War-Office, Nov. 6. His majeſty does not require that the officers of the army (except thoſe of the horſe and foot guards) ſhould wear any other mourning on the preſent melancholy occaſion than a black crape round the arm, and black crape ſword-knot, with their uniforms, except when they come to court.

Ceremonial for the Interment of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, this Evening.

Drums and Trumpets
Sounding a ſolemn March, with Banners attached to the Trumpets and Drums, and adorned with proper Military Trophies; the Drums covered with black.
The Serjeant Trumpeter.
Knight Marſhals Men.
Gentlemen, Servants to his Royal Highneſs.
Page of the Preſence.
Page of the Back Stairs.
Pages of Honour.
Phyſician.
Chaplains.
Equerries.
Secretary.
Purſuivant of Arms.
Heralds of Arms.
Comptroller of his Royal Highneſs's Houſhold.--Treaſurer of his Royal Highneſs's Houſhold.
An Herald.
Lord Chamberlain of his Majeſty's Houſhold.
An Officer of Arms.
The Gentlemen of the Horſe to his Royal Highneſs.
A Gentleman Uſher. (The Coronet borne by a King of Arms.) A Gentleman Uſher.

THE BODY,

Covered with a black Velvet Pall, adorned with Eight Eſcutcheons; under a Canopy of black Velvet, borne by Eight General Officers;
The Pall to be ſupported by Four Barons.

A Gentleman Uſher (Garter Principal King of Arms.) A Gentleman Uſher
Supporter a Duke (The Chief Mourner a Duke, his Train borne by a Baronet.) Supporter a Duke
Ten Earls, Aſſiſtants to the Chief Mourner.
A Gentleman Uſher.
The Lords of his Royal Highneſs's Bedchamber.
The Grooms of his Royal Highneſs's Bedchamber.
Yeoman of the Guard.

The proceſſion was from the Prince's chamber, through the Old Palace yard, to the ſouth-eaſt door of Weſtminſter Abbey. At the entrance within the church the dean and prebendaries, attended by the choir, received the body, and fell into the proceſſion juſt before the officers of arms, who precedes the lord chamberlain, and ſo proceeded into king Henry the ſeventh's chapel; where the body was depoſited on treſſels, the head towards the altar, the coronet and cuſhion being laid upon the coffin, and the canopy held over it, while the ſervice was read by the dean of Weſtminſter, the chief mourner and his two ſupporters ſitting on chairs placed for them at the head of the corpſe, the lords aſſiſtants and ſupporters of the pall on ſtools on either ſide, the ſupporters of the pall being neareſt the body. The part of the ſervice before the interment being read, the corpſe was depoſited in the vault, the dean having the ſub-dean in his right hand, and the garter on the left, ſtanding at the lower end of the opening of the vault. The corpſe being interred, the dean went on with the office of burial; which ended, Garter king of arms proclaimed his Royal Highneſs's title, which concluded the ceremony. --- Twenty-one pieces of artillery were drawn into the park to fire minute guns during the proceſſion and ceremony. Three battalions, viz. one of each regiment of guards, were drawn up in St. Margaret's church-yard, who fired volies on a ſignal given aſſoon as the body was depoſited.

The eight general officers who bore the canopy in the proceſſion were in their uniforms, having crapes in their hats and on their arms, and ſaſhes covered with crape. The minute guns at the Tower were fired as uſual.

It is ſaid his Royal Highneſs hath bequeathed a conſiderable legacy to the right hon. Lord Albemarle, who, we hear, is one of the executors to his will.

A very popular ſpeaker [Colonel Barré] in a certain auguſt aſſembly, is ſaid to have refuſed a joint vice-treaſureſhip for Ireland, and it is added, that he generouſly declared he never would accept of an employment where nothing was to be done for his ſalary.

A much higher poſt in the adminiſtration is now talked of for the Hon. Colonel Barré than that of the vice-treaſurer of Ireland.

They write from Briſtol that there are at preſent more ſhips from that port, London, Liverpool, and Glaſgow, waiting for freights in Maryland and Virginia than had been known for thirty years paſt.

Yeſterday morning the judgment obtained by Mr. Dryden Leach, in the court of common pleas, in conſequence of his verdict found at Guildhall in December 1763, againſt Meſſrs. Money, Watſon, and Blackmore, three of his majeſty's meſſengers, was affirmed by the unanimous opinion of the court of king's bench, upon the writ of error and bill of exceptions brought by the defendant.---By this important deciſion Mr. Leach now recovers his 400 l. damages, with all coſts of ſuit. --- This is the firſt final determination of the numerous actions which have been commenced againſt the ſecretaries of ſtate and meſſengers, &c. There are ſeveral other cauſes which depended upon the fate of Mr. Leach's, and conſequently the reſpective plaintiffs will now receive their damages and coſts. --- The cauſe between Mr. Wilkes and Mr. Wood, it is apprehended, will be ended this term.

Laſt Thurſday morning, a little after three o'clock, a moſt terrible fire broke out at a peruke-maker's, the end of Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, next Cornhill, when, the wind being high and weſtward, the flame ſoon ſpread to the oppoſite ſide, and ſet fire to a miliner's, and, it being ſome time before aſſiſtance could be got, the fire ſoon communicated itſelf to all the four corners at that place, which were burning at one time. The paſtry-cook's houſe, the upper end of Cornhill, is greatly damaged; the oppoſite paſtry-cook's, the corner of Gracechurch-ſtreet, is deſtroyed. All the houſes from the corner of Cornhill to the church of St. Martin's Outwich, the corner of Threadneedle-ſtreet (excepting the parſonage houſe) are conſumed; and the ſaid church likewiſe taking fire, a part of the ſteeple was ſoon burnt down, whereby the great bell in it fell with a prodigious noiſe: the inſide of the church was next conſumed, and the flames ſpread to the back of Threadneedle-ſtreet, where ſeveral houſes are entirely burnt to the ground. From the corner of Leadenhall-ſtreet, on both ſides, all along the ſaid ſtreet to the market-gate, the buildings are deſtroyed; ſo that on the whole it is computed, that about one hundred houſes are conſumed, and that more damage has been ſuſtained by this fire than in the late dreadful fire in Cornhill on March 25, 1748, which likewiſe began at a peruke-maker's. A woman and a child, with ſix other perſons, are ſaid to be burnt, and two houſes falling down in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet ſeveral people were buried under the ruins, two of whom were killed on the ſpot, the others were carried maimed to the hoſpitals. The flames were ſo rapid, that the unhappy ſufferers had ſcarce time to ſave any of their effects. The right hon. the lord-mayor attended in perſon, and was very active in affording aſſiſtance. Several parties of the guards were ſent for from the Tower.

Every houſe in White-lion-court is burnt down. The White-lion-tavern in that court was ſold but laſt night, about nine o'clock, for between two and three thouſand pounds, but, it is hoped, the gentleman who bought it will be able to recover his money, though there was not time to tranſfer the policy before the accident happened. Merchant-taylor's-hall is greatly damaged, and one of the kitchens entirely demoliſhed.

The fire ſtopped in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, at Mr. Noſbitt's; and at the Black-bull in Leadenhall-ſtreet; both of which houſes are damaged.

BOSTON, December 16.

In Captain Scott from London, came paſſenger Nathaniel Potter, Eſq; ſecretary to his Majeſty's garriſon at Michilamachana, and to the Weſtern Indians: Mr. Potter left London the 23d of October, and is going directly to New-York. Major Rogers, we hear, is appointed governor commandant of Michilamachana and its dependences, and agent to the Weſtern Indians, and is expected in America in a few weeks, but will not proceed to his command till next ſpring: He had the honour to kiſs his Majeſty's hand the 17th of October, when he took leave of the Court.

We hear that governor Rogers has a ſalary of 600 l. ſterling per annum, and has orders to draw on general Gage, at New-York, for upwards of 5000 l. ſterling, for his paſt ſervices.---Mr. Potter has a ſalary of 200 l. ſterling per annum.

We are told the late proceedings in America, on account of the ſtamp duties, are the common topic of converſation at home, not only in Coffee-Houſes, and upon Change, but at the very Court itſelf:---That the populace here are not more warm and zealous to oppoſe theſe duties, than they are there to defend and juſtify them for ſo doing; eſpecially the mercantile part of the nation, who already very ſenſibly feel the ill conſequences of that blind ſtep (as they term it) of the late miniſtry:---That the preſent miniſtry appear to be convinced, if not of the folly, yet of the utter impracticability of impoſing ſuch duties at preſent on the colonies, and are diſpoſed to redreſs their grievances as ſoon as poſſible; and it is not doubted that at the next ſeſſion of parliament the act will be ſuſpended:---We likewiſe hear that the impatience of people in England is ſuch, that they as loudly and freely blame the preſent miniſtry for doing nothing, as the late one for doing too much.

Laſt week two fiſhing veſſels arrived at Cape-Ann from the Grand Banks; they inform that great numbers of French ſhips were fiſhing on the Banks, who were very inſulting, and did conſiderable damage to many of our fiſhermen, by running foul of their veſſels, &c.

A merchant of the firſt rank in this town, re-ſhipped, in one of the laſt veſſels for London, above three hundred pounds ſterling worth of goods, on account of money's being ſo ſcarce, that they would not vend.

Tueſday laſt Capt. Bates arrived at Salem from Tortola, without ſtamp papers: When he ſailed, there were no ſtamps or ſtamp-maſter arrived.

Newport, (Rhode-Iſland) December 16. A veſſel from New-York, which arrived here yeſterday, was cleared out there laſt week, without ſtamps, with a certificate that none were to be had.

CHARLES-TOWN, January 14.

THE General Aſſembly of this Province ordered the Thanks of the Houſe to be given to THOMAS LYNCH, CHRISTOPHER GADSDEN, and JOHN RUTLEDGE, Eſqrs. for their faithful Service, in meeting with the Committees of the ſeveral Colonies on the Continent, and aſſiſting at the late Congreſs at New-York; which was accordingly done by the Speaker.

The Commons Houſe of Aſſembly of the Province of Georgia, have made choice of CHARLES GARTH, Eſq; Agent for this Province, to be their ſpecial Agent to tranſact their Affairs in Great-Britain, in regard to the Stamp-Act, &c.

A private Letter from London, dated 14th October ſays, "The Affairs of America engroſs much of the Talk, and various are the Opinions of People as to the Meaſures that the preſent Miniſtry will purſue; but many think they will rather lighten the Burden of the late Impoſitions on the Colonies;---and moſt People now blame Mr. G. Grenville for being the Author of the late Duties in America, but it is expected all theſe Matters will be taken into immediate Conſideration on the meeting of Parliament."

His Honour the Governor hath been pleaſed to appoint Fenwick Bull, Eſq; to be Notary Publick, in the Room of George Johnſtone, Eſq; lately gone for England.

Laſt Sunday Evening the Hon. Peter Randolph, Eſq; Surveyor-General of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms for this Province, &c. &c. arrived in Town from Virginia.

It is reported, that Charles Montagu, commonly called Lord Charles Montagu, is appointed Governor of this Province, in the Room of Thomas Boone, Eſq;

DIED.] Jan. 7. The Lady of the Honourable Charles Shinner, Eſq; Chief-Juſtice of this Province; whoſe Death is univerſally regretted by all who had the happineſs of her Acquaintance.

Cuſtom-Houſe, Charles-Town, Inward Entries.

Sloop Suſannah, Ephraim Eve, from St. Croix. Ship Wolfe, John Pearce, from Poole. Sloop Little Betſey, John Woods, from Philadelphia. Sloop Betſey, Solomon Gibbs, from Barbados. Ship Carolina-Merchant, James Gordon, from London. Ship Little Carpenter, William Muir, from London. Brig Charming Polly, Thomas Dean, from Salem. Brig Swallow, John Simpſon, from St. Kitts. Snow Auſtin, Matthias Holme, from Leverpool. Ship Baltick Merchant, William Clarkſon, from Briſtol. Sloop Jane, Benjamin Brereton, from Turks-Iſland. Ship Kirby-Hall, Thomas Watſon, from Liſbon.

Veſſels which have been reported at the Cuſtom-Houſe.

Brig Eliſabeth, Thomas Daily, from Jamaica. Ship Achilles, Richard Maitland, from London and Jamaica. Sloop Kendal, David Ferguſſon, from Jamaica. Ship Franklin, Iſaac Laſcelles Winn, from Rotterdam. Sloop Jamaica Packet, Francis Dickenſon, from Jamaica.

Cleared for Departure.

Sloop Charles-Town, James Roſe, to Penſacola.
Brig Prince of Wales, Thomas Maſon, to Philadelphia.
Ship Planters Adventure, Miles Lowley, to Liſbon. [*The two laſt have ſailed.*

Lately publiſhed, and to be ſold by CHARLES CROUCH, *at his Printing-Office in Elliott-ſtreet*; [Price Fifty Shillings.]

AN Hiſtorical Account of the Expedition againſt the OHIO INDIANS, in the Year 1764, under the command of the late HENRY BOUQUET, Eſq; Colonel of Foot, and Brigadier-General in AMERICA. Including his Tranſactions with the Indians, relative to the Delivery of their Priſoners, and the Preliminaries of Peace. With an Introductory Account of the preceding Campaign, and Battle at BUSHY-RUN. To which are annexed, MILITARY PAPERS, containing Reflections on the War with the Savages; a Method of forming frontier Settlements; ſome Account of the Indian Country, with a Liſt of Nations, fighting Men, Towns, Diſtances, and different Routs. The whole illuſtrated with a Map and Copper-Plates. Publiſhed from authentic Documents, by a Lover of his Country.

TO BE SOLD,

POWDERED Sugar in Caſks from 50 to 100 lb. alſo Muſcovado Sugar in Hogſheads, Tierces and Barrels, and Cocoa in ſmall Quantities, by
WILLIAM BANBURY.

TO BE SOLD,

A Tract of 600 Acres of good Land, ſituated on a Branch of Saltuda River, called Half-Way Swamp, having ſome Improvements thereon. Whoever inclines to purchaſe the ſame, may apply to PETER BUTLER, Peruke-Maker, in Broad-ſtreet.

Juſt arrived in the Ship Franklin, Iſaac Laſcelles Winn, *Maſter, from* Rotterdam,

ABOUT TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY *PALATINE* SERVANTS, among whom are, FARMERS, MILLERS, BAKERS, BREWERS; MASONS, SMITHS, CARPENTERS, JOINERS, COOPERS, TAYLORS, WEAVERS, SHOE-MAKERS, SALT-PETRE-MAKERS, POT-ASH-MAKERS, ſome in Families, and others ſingle, alſo Boys and Girls; whoſe Indentures are to be diſpoſed of, for ready Money, on board ſaid Ship in Rebellion-Road. A Boat will be always ready, at Meſſrs. Burn and Cunningham's Wharf, to carry any Perſon, inclinable to purchaſe, on board ſaid Veſſel after the 18th (January) Inſtant. For further Particulars apply to ſaid Maſter on board, or at Mr. Backhouſe's Tavern.

A Young Man accuſtomed to Book-keeping, and who can be well recommended, would be glad of Employment in that Capacity, on eaſy Terms. For further Particulars, enquire of the Printer.

WILLIAM BLAKE, deſires all Perſons indebted to him by Bond, Note, or otherways, to ſettle the ſame by firſt March, 1766.

RUN AWAY from the Subſcriber at Aſhley-River, a Negro Fellow named CYRUS, ſtammers when he ſpeaks faſt, and has ſeveral Scars upon his Back; had on when he went away, a white Negro Cloth Jacket and Breeches. Whoever will take up the ſaid Negro, and delivers him to me or the Warden of the Work-Houſe, ſhall have a Reward of SEVEN POUNDS Currency, and all reaſonable Charges paid; and whoſoever will give Information of his being harboured by a white Perſon, ſhall, on Conviction, receive TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS Reward, and if by a Negro, FIVE POUNDS. JOHN STEPHENS.

SEVERAL neat Maple DESKS to be ſold cheap, by CHARLES CROUCH, at his Houſe in Elliott-ſtreet.

TO BE SOLD very cheap, for Cash or short Credit,

BEST ſingle and double F Gun Powder, juſt imported in the Ship *Nancy, John Parker*, Maſter, from *London*; alſo Linſeed Oil in Caſks, at 2s. per Gallon, and Glauber Salts, at 10l. per Ct. by PRICE, HEST, & HEAD.

A ſingle Man, well acquainted with the Planting Buſineſs, is wanted to take the Charge of a ſmall Plantation near Charleſtown. Any perſon properly qualified, with Recommendation, may apply to JOHN LOGAN.

For LONDON,

The New Ship VINE,

(BRITISH built)

GEORGE CHISMAN, Maſter;

Will ſail aſſoon as the Port is open.

FOR Freight or Paſſage (having exceeding good Accommodations for Paſſengers) apply to ſaid Maſter on board, at Motte's Wharf, or JAMES POYAS.

SAMUEL PERONNEAU,

HAS to diſpoſe of a few Hogſheads of choice old *Barbadoes* Rum, in any Quantity not leſs than three Gallons; alſo ſuperfine Flour in whole, half Barrels, and Kegs, and Water Bread, to be ſold at his Store in Broad-ſtreet.

Wanted immediately,

AN Overſeer that is well acquainted with planting, and a good Manager: He muſt be a ſingle Man, and none need apply without a good Recommendation. For further Particulars, inquire of SAMUEL PERONNEAU.

JAMES McCLENACHAN.

INTENDING to leave this Province by the laſt of April next, deſires all Perſons indebted to him by Bond, Note, or Book Debt, to pay the ſame, in order to enable him to diſcharge his Debts.

On Friday the 4th April, will be ſold, at the Houſe he now lives in Charleſtown,

All the Houſhold Furniture, ſome valuable Horſes, three Riding Chairs, ſome Merchant's Goods, ſundry valuable Negroes, &c. &c. All Accounts remaining unſettled on ſaid 4th April, will be put into the Hands of an Attorney without Diſtinction, or further Notice.

RUN AWAY from ſaid McClenachan, about the laſt of November 1765, an Iriſh Servant Girl, about 23 Years of Age, named HANNAH WHITE, low of Stature, red Hair and clear Skin. Any Perſon that delivers the ſaid Servant to ſaid M'Clenachan, in Charleſtown, ſhall receive TEN POUNDS; and whoever will give Information where ſhe is harboured, ſhall, on Conviction of the Offender, receive a Reward of Twenty Pounds Currency.

STOCKER & JACKSON,

Have juſt imported in the *Baltick Merchant*, Captain *William Clarkſon*, from BRISTOL;

BLUE and green Plains, ſtriped Duffils, red Flannel, red ſtampt ditto, Nails of all Sizes, Window Glaſs, Earthen and Stone Ware, RUM CASES of different Sizes, Glaſs Ware, bottled Beer, Glouceſter and Cheſhire Cheeſe, ſplit Peaſe in Jugs, Pipes, Iron Pots of all Sizes, Share Moulds, white Lead ground in Oil, Spaniſh Brown, Spruce Oaker, &c. to be ſold on very reaſonable Terms at their Store in *Charles-Town*, and at *Crown-Point*, *STONO*, near the Bridge formerly Mr. *Rantowle's*.

For PORTUGAL, COWES, and a MARKET,

The Ship ESCAPE,

SAMUEL CHEESEMAN, Maſter.

(Burthen about 900 Barrels)

FOR Freight, apply to INGLIS, LLOYD, & Co.

AN Overſeer that is a ſingle Man is immediately wanted for the Eſtate of Mr. Thomas Aſhley, in St. Thomas's Pariſh. Any that underſtands the Management of Negroes, and making Rice, may meet with good Encouragement, by applying to Samuel Thomas, in Charleſtown, or Edward Thomas, jun. in ſaid Pariſh. None need apply, without bringing with him a good Recommendation.

For COWES, and a MARKET,

The SHIP

ADVENTURE,

EDWARD EDWARDS, Maſter.

(Burthen about 600 Barrels)

FOR Freight, apply to INGLIS, LLOYD, & Co.

WANTED,

A Co-partner in the Brick Making Buſineſs, that can furniſh eight Negroes, from 14 Years of Age and upwards, and eight Negroes from ſeven Years of Age and upwards; if convenient for them to make the Number of Negroes greater, the more agreeable. The Brick Work is already fitted, and a Quantity of Bricks made. Please direct for A. B. to be left at CROUCH's Printing Office, in Elliott-ſtreet, and if agreeable will be waited on, as the Perſon is in Town at preſent.

WALTER MANSELL,

BEGS Leave to return his moſt hearty and ſincere Thanks to all his good Cuſtomers, and hopes their Favours will be continued to MANSELL, CORBET, & Comp. And, as he intends for England early in the Spring for the Benefit of his Health, he hopes all thoſe Gentlemen whoſe Accounts are now due, will ſettle the ſame before the firſt of March 1766; and all thoſe to whom he is indebted, are deſired to call and receive Payment.

TO BE LET,

A Commodious Store, ready fitted with Shelves, Glaſſes and Compters; alſo a front Cellar and two Lodging Rooms. For further Particulars enquire of WILLIAM GOWDEY.

Who once more deſires all thoſe who ſtand any ways indebted to him to diſcharge the ſame, that he may be enabled to pay thoſe to whom he is indebted.

TO BE SOLD (warranted upon honour for no Fault) a Negro WENCH that is a good Cook and Waſher, with two Boys. Enquire of BENJAMIN VILLEPONTOUX.

OSBORNE STRATON,

Teacher of the Youth educated by the Bounty of the South-Carolina Society,

BEGS leave to return thanks to his Friends for the very great Encouragement received laſt Year. He will open School after the Holidays, on Monday the 13th Inſtant, at his Houſe the Corner of Simmons's-Alley, in Union-ſtreet, where Youth may be taught READING, WRITING, ARITHMETICK, MERCHANTS ACCOMPTS, &c. in as correct and expeditious a Manner as at the Academies in London, and ſtrict Care ſhall be taken of their Morals and Behaviour.

N.B. For the ſake of Company a young or grown Gentleman may have Board, Waſhing, Lodging, and Inſtruction, (if wanted) on moderate Terms.

THE Creditors of the Eſtate of HUGH M'GARRAH, deceaſed, are deſired to ſend in their Accounts, properly atteſted, in order to receive Payment; and all Perſons any ways indebted to the ſaid Eſtate are hereby requeſted to make immediate Payment of the ſame, to JOHN POAUG, Executor.

For LONDON, BRISTOL or COWES, and the MARKETS,

OR FOR SALE,

THE Brigantine POLLY, JOHN BARTLET, Maſter, lying at Burn's new Wharf, will carry near four hundred Barrels of Rice, and will be ready to take on board as ſoon as any Veſſel here. For Freight or Sale apply to PETER-ROE DALTON, on board ſaid Brigantine. ---- A likely ſtout Negro Man alſo to be ſold.

NICHOLAS VALOIS, Dancing-Maſter,

(Lately returned from ENGLAND,)

IS very much obliged to the Ladies and Gentlemen of this Town for their favours in continuing him again in Buſineſs; and will always do his endeavour to pleaſe and ſatisfy them: He teaches at his Houſe at Mr. Bocquet's, in Broad-ſtreet, every Tueſday and Friday Morning and Afternoon; the other four Days abroad. His Evening School will be opened the 6th Inſtant, and continue three Times every Week, viz. Monday, Wedneſday and Friday's. He teaches privately thoſe who deſire it.

N. B. He expects to have his Scholars Ball the latter end of February next, where any of his former Scholars will be admitted to dance, if they chooſe to come and practiſe.

For LEVERPOOL,

The Ship BRITANNIA,

Capt. ROBERT WITHRINGTON;

AND,

For LONDON,

THE Ship CAROLINA-PACKET, WILLIAM ROBSON, Maſter, (both have excellent Accomodations for Paſſengers.) For Freight of Skins, Indico, or other Light Goods, agree with ſaid Maſter's, or BREWTON & SMITH.

DALLAS,

SCOURER, in BROAD-STREET, near the WATCH-HOUSE;

CLEANS Gentlemen's Sagathie, Thickſett, Fuſtian or Broad Cloth CLOATHS, whether laced or plain, to the greateſt Perfection, with the quickeſt Diſpatch, and at reaſonable Rates.

TO BE SOLD,

THE PLANTATION in Chriſt-Church pariſh whereon I now live, containing 500 acres of land, one hundred of which is cleared, and about eighty acres of pine barren; the reſt as good corn and indico land as moſt in the province, has a great quantity of fine firewood on it, and two large ſets of indico vats, with a very good reſervoir of water. There is two good dwelling-houſes, a large barn, and other neceſſary out-houſes on the plantation; the ſituation is pleaſant and well-known to be healthy; it lays within ſix miles of Charleſtown, has a full view of the town, and veſſels can be ſeen long before they come to the bar. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may be ſatisfied of the goodneſs of the land by viewing it, or enquiring of the inhabitants of ſaid pariſh, as moſt of them know it, but for particulars apply on ſaid plantation to GEORGE BARKSDALE.

JAMAICA RUM, Windſor CHAIRS, ſettee ditto, STEEL in Bundles, Philadelphia double BEER, ſuper fine and common FLOUR, and barrelled BEEF and PORK, to be ſold reaſonably, by THOMAS SHIRLEY.

To be let, and may be entered upon at Lady Day next,

THE STORES on the Bay, formerly poſſeſſed by the late Solomon Iſaacks, and now in the poſſeſſion of Meſſrs. Amory and Taylor. Apply to THOMAS SHIRLEY.

Wanted on hire by the Month or Quarter,

AN honeſt, ſprightly Negro Boy, to wait upon a Gentleman. Any Perſon having ſuch a one, may apply to CHARLES CROUCH, at his Printing Office in Elliott-Street.

TO BE SOLD,

THE BRIGANTINE CHARLOTTE, JAMES BROWN, Maſter, now lying at Burn's new wharf, a prime ſailer, will carry between ſeven and eight hundred barrels of rice, completely rigged and fit for the ſea, and only twenty months old. Any perſon who wants ſuch a veſſel may apply to the ſaid maſter on board, where they may ſee the inventory.

Likewiſe, A large pair of Stilliards, that will weigh 2000 lb. is to be ſold by the ſaid maſter.

CHOICE Jamaica Rum, in Hogſheads and Porter Caſks, and old Weſt-Indra Rum, to be ſold by ELIAS VANDERHORST.

NOWELL & LORD,

Have imported in the laſt Veſſels from LONDON and BRISTOL, an Aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, and which they will ſell very low, among which, are the following, *viz.*

BOTTLED Cyder---a few Barrels of beſt London Porter---Duffle Blankets, Bed Blankets---Cordage---beſt Bridport Sail Cloth---Split Peaſe---Broad Cloths and Trimmings---Calicoes, Cottons, and new faſhion'd Stuff for Ladies wear-----Hyſon and Bohea Tea-----ready made Shirts, and other Cloathings.

*** Rum, Sugar, Salt, and a few Kegs of Butter and Tallow, very reaſonable.

N.B. A few Bales of white Plains---and ſome Remnants and full Patterns of Silks, plain, ſtriped, check'd, and brocaded, to be ſold at Nine for One.

THOMAS WALL,

From the Theatre-Royal, Drury-Lane, and the Hay-market, LONDON,

UNdertakes to teach Ladies and Gentlemen to play upon the GUITTAR; his Terms are, to ſuch as chuſe to be waited upon at their Houſes, one Guinea per Month, for which he gives twelve Leſſons (four more than are commonly given) or ſix Months for five Guineas. Thoſe who come to his Lodgings will be taught very reaſonably. His Hours at Home are from two to five o Clock in the Afternoon. Ladies and Gentlemen who pleaſe to honour him with their Commands, by ſending to him at Mrs. Creſwell's, in Broad-ſtreet, will be immediately waited upon.

A Few Hogſheads of old *Jamaica* RUM, and Tierces of Muſcovado SUGAR, to be ſold, by *SAMUEL LEGARE.*

For BRISTOL,

The SHIP

DUKE OF YORK,

(A prime Sailer)

GEORGE BISHOP, Commander.

FOR Freight of Indico, Deer Skins, or other light Goods, or for Paſſage, apply to MIDDLETON, LISTON, & HOPE.

WILSON, CORAM, & Co.

Have juſt imported in the Polly, John Bond, *Maſter, from* Briſtol, *a large Aſſortment of European Goods, which they will ſell, on the moſt reaſonable Terms, at their Store on the Bay, near the Guard-Houſe, among which are the following:*

SUPER FINE Broad Cloth of the moſt faſhionable Colours with Shalloon and Trimmings; Bath Coating; white, blue, green and drab Plains; ſtriped and ſpotted Lincey, Serges, emboſſed Serge, Strouds, Duffil and Bed Blankets, ſpotted Rugs, Bearſkin and Negro Coating, Carpets of ſundry Sorts, Silk and Pavillion Gauze, ſpotted Lawns, Iriſh Holland, Bed Tick, Wigan Sheeting and Check, Iriſh white and brown Sheeting, printed Linens and Cottons, Oſnaburg Sail Cloth, Scots check Handkerchiefs, Scots Thread, Sail and Saine Twine, Mens, Boys and Childrens Leather Shoes and Pumps, Womens black Callimanco and Leather Shoes, Men and Womens Saddles, of different Sorts, with Furniture complete; Chaiſe Harneſs, Horſe and Chaiſe Whips, Men and Boys felt Hats, Mens Thread and Silk Hoſe, Mens Silk Caps and Breeches Pieces, bottled Beer, Cyder and Perry, a few Baſkets of Hot-well Water, Cheſhire Cheeſe, double and ſingle Glouceſter, ſingle and double refined Sugar, Vinegar in Jars, a few Flaſks fine Florence Oil, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 20 d. Nails; ſheathing, ſcupper and deck Nails; Plate and Banbury Stock Locks, Indian Corn and Pepper Mills, long and ſhort Frying-pans, Iron Pots, caſt Iron Weights, Spits, Ship, Houſe Carpenter's and falling Axes, Spades, Tiler's and common Hatchets, pit, croſs-cut, and hand Saws and Files; Nail-maker's Hammers and Tools; Anvils and Vices, bar and ſheet Lead, Lead Shot of all Sizes; pot and poſt Writing Paper, brown and ſinking Paper of ſeveral Sorts; long and ſhort Tobacco Pipes; crown Window Glaſs of ſeveral Sizes, Glaſs Ware of all Kinds, Pins, Pewter Diſhes, Plates, &c. White Lead ground in Oil, Spaniſh brown rough and ground, red Lead, ſtone Umber, Lampblack, ground, ſpruce and common Ochre, lintſeed Oil in Jars, Malt-mill Stones, &c.

EDWARD BLAKE,

Hath juſt imported in the Brigantine Charleſtown-Packet, Thomas Eaſtwick, *Maſter, from* Philadelphia, *and to be ſold cheap at Mr.* John Savage's *Store in* Tradd-ſtreet;

BEST ſuper fine and common FLOUR in Barrels; *Haines*'s beſt double BEER in half Barrels; Milk and Water BREAD in Kegs.

N.B. Said *Blake* has alſo to ſell cheap, a ſmall Quantity of fine and coarſe Salt, a Parcel of good Fuſtick, and *Jamaica* Mahogany.---He will likewiſe engage to furniſh any Cargoe's of Lumber as good, and on as early Notice, as any Perſon in the Country.

AND WHEREAS ſaid *Blake* adverтiſed in Mr. *Timothy*'s Papers that he had rented the Wharf belonging to *William Roper*, Eſq; on which there has lain great Quantities of Lumber for many Months paſt, and hath received no Manner of Conſideration for Wharfage of the ſame; therefore, to avoid Diſputes hereafter, gives this public Notice, That all Lumber or Wood that now is or has been landed on ſaid Wharf, ſince 10th *October* 1765, ſhall pay, after the firſt three Weeks, one Half of the Rates, over and above the common Wharfage, for every Week it ſhall remain there; and further, that all Lumber landed on ſaid Wharf ſhall be piled away at the Expence of the Owner, and lay at his or their Riſque during the Time it ſhall remain thereon.

BOOTH & WEBLEY,

HAVING ſold off their Stock of Goods, and their Co-partnerſhip being diſſolved, they intreat all indebted to them by Bond, Note or Book Debt, to call at their Compting-Houſe in *Beaſon's-Alley*, and ſettle the ſame by the firſt Day of *February* next, as there is an abſolute Neceſſity for their Books being cloſed by that Time.